

noon on March 15, when the American column, with the standard of the Thirtieth Cavalry, 200 men of which beat off the Villistas, were carried across the line. Colonel Herbert J. Slocum, commanding the Thirtieth, was the first commanding officer to enter.

This was followed by a column of infantry, artillery and cavalry, and, burdened with heavy wagon trains, it moved rather slowly, and camped the first night at Palomas, seven miles below the boundary. Column No. 2, entered Mexico from Culberson's ranch, fifty-one miles south of El Paso. General Pershing, who had accompanied the first column part of the way to Palomas, returned to Columbus the same afternoon, and to Culberson's ranch, in an automobile, and taking command of the second or "flying column," drove more than the miles over the desert of Chihuahua in twenty-two hours actual marching time. Official records show that spies dotted the route of the first column, but the men of the second had forged their way fifty miles into the country before a single native was seen, and to the surprise of the Mexicans, remained here on Friday night, exactly forty-two hours after crossing the border.

BATTERY ONLY SHORT DISTANCE BEHIND CAVALRY

In this column every man was mounted, and the lumbering wagon trains were supplanted by army mules, which made the entire distance under heavy packs with the loss of only three of their number. Battery B, of the Sixth Field Artillery, commanded by Captain Edgar H. Yale and Lieutenant Charles P. George, formed a unit of the flying column. The cavalry, traveling in single file, followed the column of the Sierra Madre Mountains 6,000 or 8,000 feet high, the battery, accompanied by ambulances and field wireless equipment, traveled the valley roads, flanked by the mountains. Nevertheless, it reached camp only an hour and a half behind the cavalry. Officers declared this exploit would long stand as a record.

The Thirtieth Cavalry, because of its accomplishment in driving Villistas, was given first place in the first column. Mister rolls of the Villa command, found here after he passed through going south showed that he made the raid on Columbus with 250 men. Having in anger after his defeat, deserters reported that the chief killed five of his officers and men as rewards. There were 250 in his command when he retreated through Columbus. The Thirtieth accounted for the rest.

Major Frank Tompkins, who took fifty-nine men of his squadron and drove the bandits fifteen miles into Mexico after they had crossed the border, commanded the advance guard. The whole column stretched out a length of a mile and a half. From Columbus, three miles north of the boundary line, only a soft cloud of dust, whipped by a great desert wind, which could be seen and heard later, when the troops were in the valley, the men were thickly packed on from head to foot in a column of dust, and a column of dust.

No Mexicans were seen on the march to Palomas. Only two bodies of men were encountered by either of the columns on the march here. At Asencion, the Major, Captain George, and the cavalry, soldiers, and told Colonel Slocum he did not know whether to fight or let the American column pass peacefully on.

After an exchange of official visits, during which he observed at the American camp the assembly of men, he decided to accept the United States army officers' statement that Carranza had agreed to the entry of the troops unopposed.

OTHER BODY OF TROOPS ENCOUNTERED ON SATURDAY

The other body of troops were encountered here on Saturday, March 18. Major-General Elwood D. Bliss, who said he was proceeding to take Carranza from Mexico after scouting for Villa, was startled to see American troops in this vicinity. He stopped one of the guides of the column and asked to be taken to the American commander to assure him that his force, consisting of thirty-five men, were not "Villistas," and in turn he assured they would not be fired on and his wife.

Colonel Slocum's column made Boca Grande from Palomas on March 16. This was the note from which Villa started on his raid on Columbus. A round-up here for the Palomas land and cattle company, and a few other Americans just before the raid.

American soldiers found the body of one of the victims here, and mutilated, and in such a condition that it could not be recognized. An officer picked up in the abandoned Villa camp an expensive automobile of C. T. Watson, leader of the party of eight men, who were killed by the Villistas. The car was found in the hands of a Villista, who was killed by a Villista.

Army officers said they found Carranza officers, both civil and military, ready to accept heavy co-operation in the task of hunting down Villa and his bandit band. The intelligence department of the American punitive expedition, headed by Major Ryan, received much information from Carranza sources. American colonists near the old town of Casas Grandes, southwest of the army camp, declared the feeling among the Mexicans there was tense, but there has been no evidence of it.

AMERICAN TROOPS PAY DOUBLE PREVALENT PRICES

The American troops brought in the first silver money seen by the Mexicans for seven years, and willingly paid double the prices that prevail at the international boundary for food and the rough, dirty and strong native tobacco. There was in fact, so little metal money among either the Mexicans and the small band of American Mormons who have braved the dangers of repeated Villa raids that many were unable to provide change for a silver dollar.

Marching slowly, on account of the wagon trains, the head of the first column did not enter the base camp here until Monday at noon, after a march of 157 miles from Columbus. The machine-gun troops of the Thirtieth Cavalry, the wagon trains and other units lost altogether twelve mules.

The second of flying column, which

under General Pershing's personal command, made the dash from Culberson's ranch, lost three mules. General Pershing's cavalry escort crossed the boundary at 3:17 o'clock on Thursday morning, March 15.

At 7:30 the column made Carrizosa. The negro cavalrymen and soldiers of the artillery hospital units and field units, and the ratio outfit, and the escort were encamped on the sides of a granite butte, fronting the canyon in which Carrizosa, the famous Apache warrior, made his final stand and surrendered to American troops more than thirty years ago.

Here on the hillside was observed, for the first time, the other units of the flying column, the artillery, the negro cavalry and other organizations. Some of them had previously marched from Fort Huachuca, a river, and other distant points. At Carrizosa the first meal in Mexico was eaten. It consisted of Mexican bacon, hard tack and unsweetened coffee. Officers and men fed alike.

COMMAND ALLOWED TO REST UNTIL NOON

General Pershing allowed the command to rest until noon. The order was then given to make all speed to the next objective, the ranch of Ojitos, sixty miles from the border. At 2 o'clock that night camp was being made by the American troops beside irrigation ditches through which flowed a fine running water they had seen in Mexico. Here also were seen the first Mexicans, other than two who served a few miles north of Ojitos, silhouetted against the sky on a mountain top.

These two were at first believed to be scouts, but they reported that the Ojitos Mexicans were a golden harvest among the hungry soldiers. The soldiers of the ranch households cooked half the night, their daughters delivered or served the food, and the husbands and fathers, who had the money. At Ojitos the intelligence department of the flying column received the first definite word concerning Villa. The Mexicans there reported he had passed the border on Saturday, March 11, two days after the Columbus raid, with an escort of only ten men.

The column was again in the saddle shortly after daylight. Those who forgot to fill canteens suffered, for the day was terrible, the dust thick and the road hard. The next water was found at Casa de Janos, fifteen miles south of Ojitos, where a running stream, fringed by groves of cottonwood, some of the few trees seen along the march, was found.

No one has a doubt that the object of the expedition would be promptly accomplished. If that Villa gets anywhere near Carrizosa, he will be met by a negro cavalryman, one who fought at San Juan in Cuba and wears service badges of several campaigns.

GOOD-NIGHT FOR YOU, OR HIM? CUT IN A SOLDIER

"Good-night for him!" was the indignant answer. "No man named Villa will ever put my light out." The object of the expedition would be promptly accomplished. If that Villa gets anywhere near Carrizosa, he will be met by a negro cavalryman, one who fought at San Juan in Cuba and wears service badges of several campaigns.

COLUMBIA MOVES FOR SEVERAL MILES IN SINGLE FILE

The worst part of the march was that the column was in single file, known as Puerto San Vicente. This is so narrow that the column had to move for several miles in single file, the horses now climbing rocky steeples and now slipping in the valleys, were going down to the stream, behind the column. Officers experienced difficulty in preventing the frightened men and mules from drinking the poisonous water. The column moved on, however, up to the head of the valley, and there, only two miles to the north, one of the soldiers accidentally shot at Carrizosa, and was killed, and Lieutenant J. S. Brown, the cavalry officer, injured on Monday, when the column was caught by a whirling wind, turned upon its nose and plunged to the ground.

From the irrigation plant, the troops, after a night of refreshing sleep, despite the almost freezing temperatures, were moved Saturday to the Casas Grandes River, which skirts the Mexican colony of Dublin.

General Pershing and Colonel George Bliss, commanding the Second Cavalry Brigade, established headquarters on the right bank of the river and held them for a day. The commanding general allowed the tired troops of the flying column a full day of rest, but at 2 o'clock on Sunday the bandits' actual pursuit of Villa and his diminished band of brigands was begun.

Regiments of cavalry were moved southward with orders to get after the bandit leader as quickly as possible, and to keep on his trail until he was captured or killed. As fast as new troops reached headquarters re-enforcements were dispatched to the southward to carry out the plan of campaign. Part of these troops left yesterday and last night.

Colonel Dodd, although sixty-four years old, and a leader in the remarkable march of the flying column from the border, abandoned his comparative comforts of the camp, took the field with these troops yesterday afternoon. Wagon trains which arrived at the camp were brought to the first tents to be erected in the camp.

One of General Pershing's first acts on arriving at the camp was to make inquiry concerning the Mormon families of the colonies, Dublin and Juarez, who refused to abandon their homes and property when the United States government issued its last warning to get out of Mexico, following the massacre at Santa Ysabel last January. It had been reported that Villa, in January, had entered the colonies, robbed the homes of the colonists and killed a number. Bishop A. B. Call, in charge of the Mormon colony, confirmed reports of extensive looting, but said no lives had been lost.

In the old, battered shot-marked Mormon Church of the colony, a prayer service was held last Sunday. "A special providence guides us," said Bishop Call.

The bishop said that since Villa's retreat in Sonora and his defeat at Aguirre last November, Mormon residents in the vicinity of Casas Grandes had been subjected to all sorts of imposition. For twenty-five days subsequent to December 25, 2,500 men had been quarantined in them.

CHURCH DAMAGED BY UNDERWAY IN NANSEMOND

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) STAFFORD, VA., March 23.—The largest damage done here by the Nansemond County Circuit Court is now in progress. It is that of Luther Church versus the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company. Church sued for damages in the sum of \$50,000, for injuries alleged to have been received in an accident on June 2, 1915, when a freight car shifting on a spur track struck the church building, which church was driving.

Medical experts are the chief witnesses. Drs. Tallaferr, Andrews, Gatt and Baird, for the plaintiff, were called by the court. Dr. H. H. Thomas and Tucker, of Richmond, will be put on the stand on Friday.

Citizens of Augusta Feeding and Housing Homeless Thousands

Reports From Border Perplex Officials

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Officials here were perplexed by dispatches from the border saying General Bell had notified General Pershing that the report of Carranza's revolt was confirmed. When the War Department closed for the night at 11 o'clock Secretary Baker stated that General Pershing had not advised the department of Carranza's revolt, and that all information reaching him indicated that Carranza was loyal to Carranza. Major-General Scott, chief of staff, declared emphatically he did not believe the report.

Some officials, however, were prepared to believe that Carranza had deserted Carranza, though they doubted that he had joined Villa.

CENTER PARK FAVORS CAR ROUTING SCHEME

Wants Assurance That Service Will Be Maintained and Track Improved.

NORTH AND SOUTH TRUNK LINE Proposes Connecting Hull Street and Center Park Cars for Direct Through Service—Double Track to Stop 18, Barton Heights.

Resolutions were adopted by the Center Park Citizens' Association last night by which it will appear, under certain conditions, the proposed ordinance providing for routing the Center Park and Hull Street car lines, coupling the two systems into one straight trunk line, which will be considered by the Council Committee on Streets Tuesday night.

The Center Park citizens will not oppose the passage of the measure, providing the change in the method of operating the two lines does not take place until the double tracking of First Street, from Broad to the viaduct and from the viaduct to the terminus of the Barton Heights line, and the improvements of the Hull Street line, between Main Street and the viaduct, are completed; that reasonable assurance is given that cars inferior to those now operated on the line will not be placed in service, and that there is a reasonable assurance that a regular schedule will be maintained at all times.

The subcommittee of the association was also instructed to ask the Virginia Railway and Power Company to place in operation an express car, making no stops between First and Broad Streets and the terminus of the Barton Heights line, in order to provide additional facilities for the residents of Third Park. The association is desirous of obtaining the double tracking of the entire system from First and Broad Streets to stop 18, although the traction company has only agreed to double track stop 13-14, and not less than a twenty-minute schedule from stop 11, the end of the Center Park line, to the city limits.

ORDINANCE PROPOSED NORTH AND SOUTH TRUNK LINE The proposed ordinance pending before the Street Committee of the Council provides that Center Park cars will be run from stop 11 to First and Broad Streets, down Broad to Seventh, down Seventh to Main, along Main to Fourteenth and across Mayo's Bridge to the terminus of the Hull Street line. Returning, the cars will make the same route to Ninth Street, up Ninth to Broad, and along Broad Street to First, and continuing to Barton Heights and Hull Street.

The Virginia Railway and Power Company will double track the line from First Street and in Barton Heights as far as stop 13-14. In addition, it will construct a second switch between the Barton Heights terminus and the end of the Center Park line, running two switches in this stretch of single track, allowing the maintenance officials to have a ten-minute schedule at all times.

OUTLINE OF PROPOSED SERVICE. Speakers last night outlined several reasons why the change of service would be beneficial to Center Park. While several objections were also mentioned, principally the expense going through two congested districts—on Broad and lower Main Streets, it was pointed out that Northside citizens, having offices on Main Street, could reach their places of business without a transfer and that they could reach the two present general railroad stations by walking two blocks without a change of cars. The street car company claims that by taking the Center Park line out of the City Street loop, several minutes can be saved, while the Hull Street car line, leading at Seventh and Broad Streets, has caused several minutes delay since the line was run around the loop.

The association extended a vote of thanks and commendation to its bridge-approach committee for its work in placing the matter before the Council Committee on Streets. A favorably reported the project Wednesday night.

MALLOLY LINE STEAMER CUES FOR ASSISTANCE

NORFOLK, VA., March 23.—For the second time in four days, the Malloly line steamer Alamo today sent out wireless calls for assistance. The coast guard cutter Onondaga left here yesterday to have left Southampton, N. C., both to go to the assistance of the steamer. The Alamo's engines are reported disabled and her rudder is broken. She is reported 120 miles north of Cape Hatteras. Last Monday when sixty miles south of Cape Hatteras, the Alamo asked for assistance and reported having broken her rudder. She was then proceeding south with an improvised rudder. This morning the rescue left here to take the Alamo in tow for New York, but returned to this port today having been unable to locate the steamer. The rescue reported, however, that the Alamo had been in wireless communication with New York.

Estimates of Fire Loss Remain at \$5,000,000. Many Historic Buildings Prey of the Flames.

AUGUSTA, GA., March 23.—With six business blocks leveled by fire and more than 600 houses destroyed, Augusta tonight was feeding and housing its 2,000 homeless without aid from the outside world.

The flames, which, driven by a high wind, swept along Broad Street, wiped out part of "Cotton Row," where thousands of bales of cotton were stored, and leaped into the residential section last night, hardly had been controlled after a nine-hour battle early today before a citizens' committee met and raised a \$1,425 relief fund. To-night the sum had been increased to \$15,000, and it was announced that \$50,000 would be raised. Mayor J. B. Littleton declared a moratorium today to aid the sufferers, and it may extend through several days.

Estimates of the fire loss remained at \$5,000,000 to-night, but citizens who discussed the disaster expressed the view that the loss of 130 business houses was not felt more than was the destruction of many historic buildings. St. Paul's Episcopal Church, erected 135 years ago, fell before the flames. Dozens of homes of Colonial style that had withstood the ravages of the War Between the States were consumed.

WORK TO RESTORE CONDITIONS TO NORMAL

Work was begun today to restore conditions to normal. Telephone and lighting service was badly damaged, and this was being restored to-night. It was announced that convict gangs would be brought in from the roads of Richmond County to-morrow to clean up the city streets.

Thousands of visitors from nearby Georgia towns and from South Carolina points just across the Savannah River, came to Augusta today, some as onlookers, and many as active helpers. Police and three companies of local militia did guard duty.

No lives were lost in the fire. A dozen or more persons were slightly hurt. Four firemen remained in hospitals to-night, but none was seriously injured.

Local newspapers here, the Chronicle, established in 1785, and the Herald, lost their plants. The Chronicle, driven from its new ten-story building, published a miniature edition this morning in a local job plant. The Herald published a small-sized issue and arranged to get out its usual editions to-morrow at Thomson, Ga., a nearby town.

NATIONAL GUARDSMEN ON DUTY IN NASHVILLE

NASHVILLE, TENN., March 23.—National guardsmen were on duty today and to-night in East Nashville, parts of which were devastated by fire yesterday.

A relief fund reached \$15,000 by voluntary contributions to-night. All the homeless were cared for to-night, and it was stated that it would not be necessary to accept aid from other cities.

Estimates of the loss remained today at \$15,000,000.

WAITE IS CHARGED WITH PECK MURDER

(Continued from First Page.)

containing what Dr. Waite told him was medicine. In a few minutes, he said, he heard Peck groaning. The next morning he was called on the telephone by Mrs. Waite and told her father was dead.

When Dr. Waite was questioned at the district attorney's office yesterday afternoon he admitted, according to Mr. Swann, that he had been living with another woman under the name of Dr. A. W. Walters, as well as with his wife. Waite told the district attorney that he had been practicing dentistry here. This statement, Mr. Swann declared, he had found to be untrue.

Doctors found in Dr. Waite's apartment ten or eight books on medicine, especially relating to poisons and their effects. In one volume there was a bookmark between paragraphs which described the use of poison revealed by the autopsy on Peck's body.

PREVENTS COMPLETE COVERING OF MURDER

A person who sent a telegram to Percy Peck, at Grand Rapids, on March 12, reading: "Suspensions arrested, dead autopsy; examine body," and signed "K. Adams," thereby preventing the complete covering of the alleged murder in the opinion of Mr. Swann. The authorities are now endeavoring to learn the identity of the sender of the message. The name is believed to have been fictitious, but it was thought the person who sent it was a man.

Upon receipt of the telegram, Percy Peck halted arrangements for the funeral, and two autopsies were held, disclosing poison not only in the stomach, but also in the brain.

Mrs. Waite had been receiving an allowance from her parents, and it was understood that Dr. Waite had some interests in South America. Miss Catherine Peck, a sister of the dead millionaire, gave Dr. Waite \$30,000 recently to invest for her, she asserted, and never received any securities. The dentist told Mr. Swann that he had invested part of the money in a building loan and the remainder in bonds.

Taken Into Custody

LONDON, March 23.—The Norwegian steamship John Blumer, which left Baltimore on March 2 bound for Valparaiso with grain, has been taken into custody by a British patrol vessel.

Piles Cured in 6 to 14 Days

Druggists refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure itching, burning, bleeding or protruding piles. First application gives relief. 50c.

DENIED ADMITTANCE, HE SHOTS AT WOMAN

Then Louis Ball Takes His Own Life in Yard of Her Home.

FIRES THROUGH REAR WINDOW Bartender Makes Attack on Mamie Gentry. Then Commits Suicide Before Police Can Be Summoned. Coroner Is Investigating.

When Mamie Gentry, a woman who has been arrested several times during the last few months on charges of maintaining a disorderly house, refused to admit Louis Ball, forty-three years old, into her house at 610 Buchanan Street, late last night, he fired a pistol shot through a rear window at her and then turned the weapon on himself. The second bullet penetrated his brain and he fell dead on the doorstep of the house, being found there several minutes afterward by Sergeant Shomaker and Policeman Rosquet.

Ball was employed as a bartender in a Seventeenth Street saloon and made his home at 2100 Read Street. He is said to have been a frequent visitor at the Gentry woman's house, but recently she is said to have refused him admittance.

According to the story told by the Gentry woman, Ball appeared at her front door and asked to be allowed to come in. Without opening the door, she denied him admittance and then fired an inner room on the basement floor. After she had done this, she in the house paid any further attention to Ball.

SECOND SHOT FIRED WHILE SHE PHONES POLICE

Martha Mockans, colored, 1716 Washington Street, employed as a maid in the basement floor and took a seat near the rear window. She said that she noticed some movement outside the window, but thought nothing of it until suddenly the shot was fired. She leaped from her chair and ran into the room.

Mamie Gentry at once went to the telephone to summon the police, but before she could get the First Precinct Station, a second shot was fired. None of the women in the house dared leave it until Policeman Rosquet, who was in the vicinity and heard the shots, and Sergeant Shomaker arrived.

Mamie Gentry then told her story to the officers, but hesitated, when asked by them to swear out a warrant for Ball. When she again heard Sergeant Shomaker decided to search the back yard before returning to the station house.

Through the rear door and started through into the area-way when the body of Ball toppled into the room. It was the first intimation any one near the scene had that he had shot himself. Sergeant Shomaker made an examination and found that, although the bullet was still warm, life was extinct. He at once notified Coroner Taylor and sent Policeman Rosquet to notify members of Ball's family.

SHOT ENTERED THE FRAMEWORK OF WINDOW

A thorough survey of the scene showed that the first shot fired by Ball failed to pass through the slats of the window, but entered the solid framework of the blind. It fell into the room and was located by the police. The shooting was done with a .22-caliber revolver of cheap make and showed that Ball had snapped one shell which failed to explode.

The body was turned over to Undertaker Woody and will be delivered to the family to-day after Coroner Taylor has viewed it. Ball is survived by two sisters. He was unmarried and had been making his home in this city for several years, having formerly been employed in a saloon in West Point.

LIVES THIRTY-SIX HOURS WITH BULLET HOLE IN BRAIN

NORFOLK, VA., March 23.—August Christian, 41 years of age, first of his life, who shot himself through the head yesterday morning, died this afternoon at St. Vincent's Hospital, after living for thirty-six hours. Although Richter and other doctors during a number of part of the time since he shot himself, physicians realized that he had no chance to recover. The bullet, which entered through his right temple, penetrated the skull, passed through a portion of the brain and came out above the right eye. John E. Richter, a brother who arrived here this morning, said that the dead man had suffered for some time with cancer, and had become despondent. This, he believed, was the cause of the suicide.

MUCH LAND IS OPTIONED IN NANSEMOND COUNTY

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) STAFFORD, VA., March 23.—Lack of definite information from the Du Pont Powder Company, as to its plans regarding the location of a powder plant at or near Suffolk has had little effect on option-getting in this section. Options were closed here to-day on the farm of C. A. Pond near Driver, and that of R. H. Beamon, each valued at \$10,000. The options will expire on June 25, and both were taken by L. Rosenbaum, George W. Surney to-day gave an option on his farm of 152 acres near Nansemond, for \$500, to Davidson, Schoenbaum & Hammond, the purchase price set at \$25,000, the option to expire on June 25.

THAT TIRED FEELING

Relieved by Hood's Sarsaparilla, Which Renovates the Blood.

That tired feeling that comes to you in the spring, year after year, is a sign that your blood lacks vitality. Just as pinworms and other parasites, by the laws of the state, and by their CAREFUL MANAGEMENT, open an account with the UNION BANK, and keep adding to it.

But let your account in the Savings Bank grow. It will make you smile and keep cheerful.

Save your account in the Savings Bank. It will make you smile and keep cheerful.

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HAY ARMY BILL PASSES HOUSE; VOTE IS 402 TO 2

Provides for Regular Peace Strength of 140,000 Fighting Men.

SENATE NOT TO DELAY ACTION Measure Calls for Building Up of Force of 245,000 Federalized National Guardsmen in Five Years and Complete Industrial Reserve.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The Hay army increase bill, providing for a regular army peace strength of 140,000 fighting men, instead of the present 100,000, passed the House to-day by a vote of 402 to 2. It goes to the Senate for immediate consideration virtually as drafted by the House committee. The negative votes were cast by Representatives Hittien, Republican, of Illinois, and London, Socialist, of New York.

Mr. Hittien opposed the bill because he favored a still further increase in the army, and London because he favored no increase.

FIRST DEFENSE MEASURE TO PASS EITHER HOUSE

The bill is the first of President Wilson's great national preparedness measures to pass either house, although various related measures have been passed. It was finally adopted only after Representative Kahn, Republican, ranking member of the committee, again had met defeat—this time 213 to 210—his effort to increase the authorized strength of the regulars to 220,000.

GROUND PLAN OF BILL APPROVED BY PRESIDENT

Chairman Hay, of the committee that drew the bill, referred to it as the "President's own bill." It was explained at the White House, however, that while the President approved the ground plan of the measure, he was not committed to its details. The conference on the Senate and House plans, to come after the Senate acts, is expected by administration officials to produce a bill which will have the President's full support.

The measure went to the Senate to-night, and the way has been cleared for consideration of it to begin there next Monday.

Besides providing for 140,000 enlisted men as the peace strength of the standing army, exclusive of officers, hospital and quartermaster corps and unassigned recruits, the bill, as passed by the House, provides for the building up of a force of 215,000 federalized national guardsmen within five years. It provides for an officers' reserve corps of 50,000, for a complete industrial reserve and for new recruits.

BELLANS Absolutely Removes Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.

The beautiful articles in Diamond Displays of Diamonds

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the systems for both the regular army and the National Guard. It also contains a provision for summer camps, from which a third force of the Federal volunteers is expected to grow, and provides that national guardsmen, who will receive the benefits of the militia pay feature of bill, shall be subjected to immediate draft into the Federal service in time.

BROUGHT APPRECIABLY CLOSER TO MEASURING THE PROCESS OF AMENDMENT

In the House the bill was brought appreciably closer to the measure prepared by the Senate committee several respects. Important amendments were the insertion of the bill's provisions as to the regular enlistments, which are expected to produce rapidly the desired reserve force. The bill's sponsor was defeated by a vote of 180, despite his opposition, was striking out the entire section, which proposed to have the